THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1075.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess, from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ.

RED and white clover Seed.
Trefoile, or yellow do.
Lucern and timothy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do.
Furze or whin seed,
Spring tares or vetches,
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.
Canary and sphage do.
White and brown mustard,
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.
Early and late Cucumber.
Cresses and pepper Grass.

Early and late York Cabbage.
Early and late sugar loaf do.
Green and yellow Savoy do.
Large white Scotch do.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Brussells Sprouts & Borecoli.
Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
Early and late Cauliflower.
Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Large red & orange Carrot.
Saltafie and Nasturtion.
Large Parsnip.
Madeira and silver Onion.
Large London leek.
Green and white Asparagus.
White curl'd Indive
Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
Green and white Cos Lettuce.
Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this state.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol. It contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole lately well enclosed, and separted into convenient lots; a very good garden, and several acres in wheat and clover, very promising. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms, kitchen, wash-house, dairy, stables, coach-house, granary, a house with two rooms, formerly occupied by Col. Innis for an office, and all other houses which are necessary for family and farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are many. This is one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond, and would afford a most agreeable residence to any family desirous of living in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises. Lands and Negroes will be received in payment, at a fair valuation, or a credit of one, two and three years will be given for the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

January 12, 1803.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible residence* for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, these

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd, known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Macmurdo and Fisher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

FOR SALE,

That elegant and fertile Farm, called the

Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, esq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of first quality high land, and 200 acres of swamp land, of superior quality, from the land being much higher than swamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconsiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or grasing land in America. This land is on James River, twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Petersburg or Norfolk with nearly the same ease. There was a considerable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm last year, which may be purchased with the farm. There are 130 bushels of wheat sown thereon, which promises a fine crop. The purchaser may take possession immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN, Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A STABLE,

Near the Basin,

HAVING two apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Mr. James Warrell,

Most respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced his

Dancing Academy,

AND will continue teaching throughout the season, every Friday and Saturday in each alternate week, at the BELL-TAVERN. His next dance will be on Friday the 21st instant.

January 10, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Resolution, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of King and Queen, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of February next, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

lying in the lower end of King and Queen county, near to Perapotank Warehouse, the property of Philip Taliaferro, dec'd. containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, or as much thereof as will satisfy a debt to Francis Corbin, to secure the payment of which the above property was mortgaged.

Thomas G. Smith,
Richard Muir,
Wm. Shackleford, } Comm'rs.

January 10, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING resigned the professorship of the Stevensburg Academy, with a view to pursue the business of juvenile instruction on a more conspicuous and extensive theatre, has at length selected the city of Richmond, as presenting a prospect, in many respects auspicious to his success. He has taken a commodious and airy house on Shockoe Hill, in the vicinity of which, sufficient accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured. The charge for boarders will be from 30l. to 35l. per annum. His terms of tuition will be forty dollars per annum for young men above fifteen years of age, and thirty dollars for boys under that age, the first quarter to be paid in advance. The subscriber will be in readiness to receive pupils on the second Monday in February. The several branches of knowledge proposed to be taught are, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural History, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, Civil History, and Political Economy, with a due attention as the pupils become prepared, to composition, criticism, and general literature. The Latin and Greek languages have for some years made no regular part of the subscriber's course of instruction; but as some knowledge of the Latin language is by many conceived to be indispensibly necessary, and as the principles of Grammar are perhaps best explained and illustrated by comparing the structure and analogy of two languages, the Latin language will be taught.

JAMES OGILVIE.

January 19.

LETTER TO J. OGILVIE,

Culpeper, October 30, 1802.

SIR,

Your letter relative to a resignation of the Professor's chair in the Stevensburg Academy, was layed before the Trustees at their last meeting. Through our communication, please to accept, Sir, the warmest thanks of the Trustees, as a small testimonial of the high sense they entertain of the eminent services which you have rendered to the institution.—They contemplate with infinite satisfaction, the impressive example you have set to your successors, as well by your polite deportment to the Trustees, as by your system of academick instruction. The harmony that has subsisted between yourself and your students, their rapid progress, associated with their genteel manly carriage in the circles of social intercourse, speak loudly in your behalf. Wishing you a more brilliant and conspicuous theatre for the display of your talents and the exercise of your zeal in the promotion of literature, we, with real regard, &c. remain, Your most obedient servants, &c.

R. B. VOSS,
W. GRAY.

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertised by me to be sold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be sold on the second Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Cash, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the last and present year's inspection, at the general market cash price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, 17th January, 1803. } tMar. 14.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against James Thompson, merchant of the city of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 28th day of this present month (January,) on Saturday the 5th day of February, and on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin; and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Jan. 18, 1803.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the seventh day of November last, a negro man named

CLAYBORNE,

about 26 years of age, rather above the middle stature, not very black, has a large full head, coarse voice, down look, a little inclined to be knock kneed; had on when he went away an old blue short coat, a double breasted drab cloth waistcoat with yellow buttons; and an old pair of overalls of white plains, very much patched. As he is a great rogue, I dont doubt but he has provided himself with a change of cloaths. He has with him a negro woman he enticed from Robert Craig's plantation in Buckingham, last fall, who is a middle aged woman of a yellowish complexion, has a scar on her right cheek, rather inclined to be fat, and about the middle stature. I understand there are ten dollars offered for apprehending her.—I will give twenty dollars to any person that will deliver the said Clayborne to me, if taken more than ten miles from home, or ten dollars if secured in any jail so that I get him again. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him out of the state.

Henry Randolph.

Warwick, Chesterfield, Jan. 27, 103. tf

N. B. It is probable the above mentioned fellow may be about Petersburg as he has been seen going that way. H. R.

FOR SALE,

One thousand acres of valuable

LAND,

LYING on Eagle-Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky. The gentleman to whom it belongs will convey the fee simple estate, the title to which has never been disputed. As it seldom happens that a tract of such valuable land, free of incumbrance, is offered for sale, it is expected that those inclinable to purchase will make speedy application at the office of THOMAS WILSON

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803. tf

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Motion of Mr. Randolph to refer the resolutions of Mr. Griswold calling for official documents respecting the cession of Louisiana to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Monroe's speech concluded from our last.

Mr. Monroe.—Mr. Chairman, I do not thoroughly recollect every circumstance relative to this project. But there was to be a commercial intercourse between the United States and Spain. We were to be allowed to carry our produce to the ports of Spain, and the Spaniards to have an equal right of trading hither. It was stipulated, that there should be a reciprocity of commercial intercourses and benefits between the subjects of Spain, and the citizens of the United States. The manufactures of Spain were to be freely imported and vended in this country, and our manufactures to be carried to Spain, &c. without obstruction, and both parties were to have mutual priviliges in point of commercial intercourse and connection. This, sir, is the amount of the project of Spain, which was looked upon as advantageous to us. I thought myself that it was not. I considered Spain as being without manufactures, as the most slow in the progress of arts, and the most unwise with respect to commerce of all nations under the sun, (in which respect I thought Great Britain the wisest.) Their gentlemen and nobles look on commerce with contempt. No man of character among them will undertake it. They make little discrimination with any nation. Their character is to shut out all nations, and exclude every intercourse with them—and this would be the case with respect to us. Nothing is given to us by this project, but what is given to all other nations. It is bad policy and unjustifiable on such terms to yield that valuable right. Their merchants have great flocks in trade. It is not so with our merchants. Our people require encouragement. Mariners must be encouraged. On a review of these circumstances, I thought the project unwise and impolitic.

Having completed the reading, Mr. R. resumed his remarks. I have, said he, to ask pardon of the house for detaining them with the reading of so lengthy a document. That it contains perhaps the only correct historical detail, extant of this truly curious transaction, must confirm my apology.

I will now ask, Mr. Speaker, who ever have been and still are the unshaken friends of the navigation of the Mississippi, and of the western interests of this union: It is not my wish, sir, on this occasion to cast gentlemen opposed to us into the shade, throw them into the back ground. All we ask is an equal share of confidence in our zeal to assert this great right, until we shall have proved ourselves unworthy of it. What is there then exhibited from the earliest period of our history? What fact has transpired, which renders us undeserving of that confidence, or which entitles gentlemen

on the other side of the house exclusively to it? Shall we then silently submit to the intolerant assumption on their part of all feeling for this important right involving the vital interests of our country—shall we sit down contented under the imputation of lukewarmness in this cause, or shall we tell those gentlemen that under every circumstance, and in all situations; *with closed doors* as well as with *open doors*, we have been, are and ever will be the unalterable supporters of the free navigation of the Mississippi.

The sentiments which have been displayed in the course of this proceeding, presents a phenomenon in the history of what are termed regular governments. When an administration have formed the design of subverting the public liberties; of enriching themselves or their adherents out of the public purse, or of crushing all opposition beneath the strong hand of power; *war* has ever been the favorite ministerial specific. Hence have we seen men in power too generally inclined to hostile measures, and hence the opposition have been, as uniformly the champions of peace—not choosing to nerve with new vigor (the natural consequence of war) hands, on whose hearts or heads they were unwilling to bestow their confidence. But how shall we account for the exception which is now exhibited to this hitherto received maxim? On the one part, the solution is easy. An administration under which our country flourishes beyond all former example—with no sinister views—seeking to pay off the public incumbrances, to lessen the public burthens and to leave to each man the enjoyment of the fruits of his own labor, are therefore, desirous of peace, so long as it can be preserved consistently with the interests and honor of the country. On the other hand what do you see? Shall I say an opposition sickening at the sight of the public prosperity, seeking thro' war, confusion and a consequent derangement of our finances, that aggrandisement which the public felicity must forever forbid? No sir, my respect for this house and for those gentlemen forbids this declaration, whilst, at the same time, I am unable to account on any other principle for their conduct. Mr. R. concluded by saying that he had forborne these observations until they were extorted from him. He had hoped that gentlemen would have let the business take its course, after the decision of yesterday, and that the House would have gone into committee on the confidential message—But gentlemen had insisted on discussing the merits of the navigation on a preliminary question. The business having taken that turn, he thought it due to himself and friends to repel the odium which it was endeavored to attach to them.

Mr. Dana thought it was not necessary on this subject to enter into an history of political parties in this country. And when the gentleman from Virginia undertook to give a history, he had no idea that he was about giving details of secret history. He had supposed he was about offering a general view of the subject. He did not know that it was to be stated who were friendly or unfriendly to the rights of our western citizens; much less that there was an established hereditary hostility to them. He had supposed that all the gentlemen on that floor had expressed the wishes of the people; he had supposed there was but one opinion; he had heard of no insinuation of difference. The only difference which he had thought existed, was as to the means to be used, and the time when those means should be carried into effect. But as to the natural right, and the ultimate enjoyment of the nation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, he asked what gentleman had charged another with any doubt on that? And when we all agree in this, wherce the necessity of calling up the animosities of party? May not gentlemen express their opinions in favor of decided measures, when the voice of the nation had been so audibly expressed without such expression being construed into a censure upon others? When too the opinion of other gentlemen on fundamental points coincided with our own? Is is necessary, when the whole nation is alive, to be moderate in the expression of our ideas? If we do not come from that part of the union more immediately affected by the late measures at New-Orleans, are we therefore to be indifferent and unconcerned spectators of events? If standing here as representatives of the United States, we are not at liberty to attend to any thing not confined to the trifling district of country we may each of us represent miserable is the ground on which we stand, and humble indeed our condition! But let me say, even on this ground, the ship owners, and the merchants on the Atlantic are deeply interested. Our western citizens are certainly more deeply interested in the freedom of the Mississippi; but it goes to the great interest of navigation generally. They feel it most; but we feel it much.

This is all I deem it necessary, said Mr. Dana, to observe on the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia on his historical detail. Sir, this ought not to be made a party question. With respect to the motion before the house, my colleague has drawn it in terms the most respectful. Gentlemen propose to refer it to a committee of the whole. To this we object because we want the information promptly. But the votes of gentlemen prevail and it is referred. Our next stept is to refer it immediately, to avoid delay. To obtain information, full and prompt, is the end of our endeavors. Why are we told of the inconsistency of our means? The course we pursue is plain and direct, that which carries us steadfastly to our obtaining information; and if the House will not give it to us in the way we wish, we are for taking it in the best way we can. Let it be remarked that, if no obstacles had taken place at New-Orleans, the subject of the cession of Louisiana is referred to in the message of the President. Is not the information, we ask, important in the general view of who are to be our neighbors, where, from the dispersed population of our citizens, the union is most vulnerable? And in this light it would have been proper to get the information, even if the measures at New-Orleans had not occurred. It makes no difference whether those measures are the measures of Spain or of France. The two points were not necessarily connected, though I admit that the proceedings at New-Orleans have a bearing on a general subject. With regard to the measures at New-Orleans we have information, and have obtained it. That information has been referred to a committee of the whole. We now ask information respecting the cession; and having got it let us refer that also, and deliberate on the measures proper to be taken. Cannot the logical talents of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bacon) distinguish between information and measures? Will he say that premises and conclusions are the same thing? This information is that on which we are to deliberate. I had supposed facts necessary to legislate on. I had thought there was, to be sure, a connection between one step and another which follows, But will the gentlemen say, that whenever we ask information we conclude upon measures.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the call of Mr. Griswold, on going into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, which was lost—Yeas 38—Nays 48—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bishop, Boude, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Davis, Dickson, Eustis, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hastings, Helms, Hemphill, Henderson, Huger, Hunt, Lowndes, Mattoon, Mitchill, L. R. Morris, T. Morris, Perkins, Plater, Read, Rutledge, J. C. Smith, Stanly, Stratton, Tenny, Thatcher, Tillinghast, Upham, Van Rensalaer, Wadsworth, L. Williams, Woods—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Allston, Archer, Bacon, Baily, Brent, Brown, Butler, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Dawson, Elmendorf, Elmer, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, J. Heister, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Lefb, Meriwether, Moore, New, Newton jun. Nicholson, Randolph jun. Smilie, J. Smith, N. Y. J. Smith, Vir. Josiah Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Taliaferro, jun, Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Ness, Varnum, Van Horne, Wynns—48.

Mr. Griswold said, that notwithstanding the unfortunate situation they were placed in by the refusal of the House, he still deemed it his duty to move other resolutions, which he would read and move to be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Griswold then moved the following resolutions;

Resolved, That the people of the United States are entitled to the free navigation of the river Mississippi.

Resolved, That the navigation of the river Mississippi has been obstructed by the regulations recently carried into effect at New-Orleans.

Resolved, That the right of freely navigating the river Mississippi, ought never to be abandoned by the United States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire, whether any, and if any what legislative measures are necessary to secure to the people of the United States the free navigation of the river Mississippi.

Mr. Dawson asked if these resolutions were not necessarily connected with a subject which the House had determined should be discussed in private. If by this arrangement, other gentlemen had been precluded from offering resolutions, he would ask if it were right in the gentleman from Connecticut to violate a general injunction laid upon all the members.

Mr. Griswold. There is a message from the President of the 22d of December on this subject that is publicly entered on the Journals. It is on the message that these resolutions are predicated. I trust I understand the rules of the House well enough to know that I am not to bring forward what it has been enjoined shall be secret.

The question was then taken without further debate, on taking up the above resolutions for consideration, and lost—Ayes 32—Noes 50.

Mr. Randolph then called for the consideration of the President's confidential message, when the galleries were cleared.

Virginia:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Fleming Gaines, ex'or. of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard, adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs,

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton, and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Friday, the 28th inst. (being court day) at King William courthouse,

4 or 5 likely Negroes.

Likewise, will be offered for sale at West Point, on Thursday the 10th of March next,

2 other likely Negroes.

JAMES JONHSON, } *Commissioners.*
BERNARD LIPSCOMB, }

February 1, 1803.

I SHALL depart for the western country on the 5th of next month.—Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commissions and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare that he cannot, in future, be in advance even for his best friends.

GEORGE CLARK.

February 3, 1803.

In the matter of *Isaac McPherson*,
A BANKRUPT.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Isaac McPherson, Merchant, of the county of Prince William; are desired to attend at the Commissioners office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 19th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, in order to assent to or dissent from the assignees of the said Bankrupts estate and effects, compounding, submiting to arbitration or otherwise agreeing on any matter or thing relating thereto: By request of the assignees. ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, February 1, 1803.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

The following Memorial has been presented to the people of the Western country for their signatures, and proposed to be forwarded to the government of the United States without delay:

To the President, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States,

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Western Country, respectfully represent—That the port of New-Orleans is closed against us, by a decree of the Spanish Intendant—That we owe the United States arrears of excise, and other debts and taxes, and have no means to discharge those demands, but the produce of our farms—That shut out as we are, from a Market for our produce in the east, it must rot on our hands, unless the government receive it from us at a reasonable price, or protect us in the prosecution of a lawful trade.—That in our humble opinion, prompt and decisive measures are necessary, for the maxim is peculiarly applicable to our situation, that "protection and allegiance are reciprocal." We take leave further to represent, that we rely with confidence on the immediate interposition of the U. States: but while we state our trust in the government of the Union, and give assurance of our co-operation in any decisive measure in behalf of the just right of any part of our country, we must declare that we have a right to demand, and we do demand that the government either adopt such measures as will secure us in the prosecution of a lawful commerce, take our produce from us at a reasonable price, or otherwise relieve us from contributions of any kind whatever.

We wish not unnecessarily to embarrass the communication between the United States, and the Spanish government, nor wantonly to break in upon an amicable adjustment of a difference, which has arisen from an unprovoked violation on their part, of a solemn treaty, but we wish the United States explicitly to understand, that our situation is critical, that delay even for one season would prove ruinous to our country: and that imperious necessity may therefore compel us, unless relief is afforded, to resort to measures which we may deem calculated to insure protection to our trade, they may result in consequences unfavorable to the harmony of the Union.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of respectability, dated Cape Francois, 25th Dec. 1802.

"You must have heard some time ago of a tax being imposed upon the inhabitants of the Cape by Gen. Le Clerc, and that the Americans tax amounted chiefly to very near a thousand dollars each.—Soon after the affair at Haut du Cap, in which the National Guards and Americans saved the Cape and the Island, that contribution was withdrawn and those that had paid were reimbursed. That then ended in justice. But I am going to mention another in which you will find we have been pretty roughly handled. About 10 or 12 days past, two merchants came to my store and told me verbally, I must send 1000 dollars to the public treasury for my part of an imprunt to be repaid next month, out of the duties. I made some enquiry immediately and ascertained that four or six merchants had been ordered by the General in Chief to fix the sum to be lent by each person, and that, as usual, they had by a fair calculation put more to the American merchants by near treble, than was their proportion. I therefore sent near one half, others sent none, and others again sent to the full amount, particularly those who had duties to pay. But many of the French merchants who are equally able with us refused to pay any thing. In consequence three of them, the richest and most respectable among them, with four Americans, counting myself for one, were about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 23d inst. arrested and conducted to prison, and remained there till the next day, when an officer came and told us from the Gen. Rochambeau, that if we did not pay that day, we should be embarked for France the day after, and our stores and goods sold at auction. We then concluded to pay, considering the interest of our friends abroad, and were immediately released. The jailor was ordered not to permit any communication with us whatever, and it was with great difficulty we obtained means to order our clerks to pay the money: neither should we have succeeded but for the kindness, politeness and indulgence of the gentleman who arrested us. Being now at liberty we shall immediately set about obtaining some explanation (satisfaction cannot be given) and then, unless it is obtained, you may expect to hear of our general departure."

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.

We congratulate our fellow citizens on the contents of the following letter from the president of the United States to his excellency the governor, which was received by Tuesday's mail:—

Washington, Dec. 16, 1802.

Sir,

Your favor of November 20, has been duly received. The occlusion of the port of New Orleans by the Spaniards, which is the subject of it, was calculated to give great alarm through the United States, and especially the Western parts. Information of it was received here from New-Orleans on the 6th inst. and on the 8th measures were taken to have the proceeding rectified. We think the evidence tolerably conclusive that it was not the consequence of any order from Europe, but merely an irregularity of the intendant. Measures were immediately put in motion for duly impressing him with the consequences of perseverance; and the Spanish minister here, expressing his entire conviction that the prohibition was unauthorised, undertook immediately to remonstrate to him against it, and also to dispatch a letter to the governor general, who resides at the Havannah, to interpose efficaciously and without delay. We trust therefore, that it will be as promptly remedied as the distance permits. It has furnished, however, a proper occasion of urging on Spain the danger of leaving the peace of the two countries exposed to the caprice of any officer, and the importance of some arrangement which shall leave us independent of that caprice, and free to maintain this treaty right, without crossing the Atlantic to seek redress. For the present it is the interest of every part of our republic to cherish peace, and await a friendly rectification of the injury: and I have no doubt, that seeing our present situation in a true point of view, you will concur in inculcating a reliance that the government will not be wanting in a just interference to preserve the rights of the nation. The uncertainty with what power we may have to settle this matter adds to its difficulties.

I take the liberty of inclosing you a copy of my communication to congress, and of tendering you assurances of my great respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Governor Garrard.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1803.

DISTRICT *of* RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Sloop Lydia, Rhodes,	Norfolk.
Sch'r. Rising Sun, Hower,	Norfolk.
Sch'r. Enoch, Blets,	New-York.
Sch'r. Aphia, Luce,	do.
Brig Jane and Eliza, Taber,	do.

—CLEARED—

Sch'r. Diana, Lothrop,	New-York.
Sch'r. Experiment, Rock,	Surinam.
Sch'r. Atlantic, West,	Boston.
Sch'r. Favorite, Weymouth,	New-York.
Sch'r. Samuel, Smith,	New-York.
Sch'r. Betsey, Woodbury,	Lisbon.

Democratical Misrepresentation.

The Aurora, in remarking upon Mr. Monroe's embassy to France, makes the following observations:

"But although federal malignity has not as yet conjured up further objections, we may look for them—restless and inconsistent, they at one time bestow praise, and shortly after are lavish of their censure. On retiring from the governor's chair of Virginia, we were for the moment astonished at the federal encomiums on this worthy officer, but the instant he is made the instrument of the present administration for promoting measures fraught with great benefit to the union, but which when accomplished must mar the schemes of the opposing faction, he again receives the honoring censure of their writers. If he had at any time compromised the honor and interests of his country, provided federal measures were promoted, he would be ranked by them among the able statesmen; if he had negociated such a treaty as that of Mr. Jay with Great Britain, no objection would be raised against him; if he had said what was supplicatingly said by Mr. Jay to George the IIId. when the British vessels of war were plundering the commerce of this country, that he relied on his *justice* and *interposition* alone, why Mr. Monroe would be an able negociator; but as there is every prospect of a continuance of amicable and commercial intercourse between this country and Spain, the wrath of the lovers of war is turned on the government and its minister."

We do not know of any paper which Duane classes among those called federal, that eulogised Mr. Monroe upon his retiring from the governor's chair of this state, except the Virginia Gazette. The opinion which we then expressed of Mr. Monroe's conduct as governor of Virginia, we still retain. This slander of of Duane's upon the federal prints can therefore have no other effect than to add one more to that catalogue of misrepresentations and falsehoods, which compose the true annals of democracy.

Duane says the federalists are eternally complaining of the treatment Mr. Adams received from the republicans, and that he was never so severely or rancorously stigmatized as by the federalists themselves. This appears excellent from a person whose head and heart are nothing but deceit and ingratitude, and who in the very next paragraph reviles Mr. Burr, who was raised to the vice presidency by the republican party. Democracy certainly could never be better represented than in the person of Duane. The characteristics of democracy are falsehood, billingsgate, ingratitude, ignorance and impudence. Did ever a disciple of Tom

Paine's poſſeſs theſe attributes in greater perfection than the Calcutta Poleman?

Clintonian Phraſeology.

The Clintonians, in order to render their politics more perplexing to the citizens of the union, and therefore more difficult to be expoſed, have adopted a particular phraſeology which requires ſome time to comprehend. A ninth letter which the editor of the American Citizen has addreſſed to Mr. Burr, may be ſtudied with conſiderable advantage by thoſe who are deſirous of acquiring the language of the New-York ſenator. The following words and phraſes are a few of the many, the ſenſe of which is perverted in this letter, or which are either ungrammatical or incomprehenſible.

"Weighter,"	*For* more weighty.
"reluctant authority,"	Incomprehenſible.
"*ſolid contents* of the two letters,"	By what meaſure or quantity do the ſolid contents of a letter exceed the ſuperficial contents?
"*looſely* and *attentively* worded,"	Incomprehenſible.
"unmeaning letter, yet attentively worded,"	Deeper and deeper.
"Cardinal points of federal policy,"	Perplexing.
"Machinators,"	No ſuch word—we know the term Machiniſts.
"immunity,"	Improperly applied. Immunity means diſcharge from a previous obligation.
"diſhonorable *eviſions.*"	We ſhould be obliged to the Clintonian Editor to define the word eviſion. Does it mean defect in ſight or viſion?

The Clintonian Editor has expreſſed the perſon whom he calls the confidential friend of Mr. Burr in negociating with the federaliſts by ſixteen aſteriſks thus diviſed; ******* *********—and he alſo ſays that perſon was about the 11th December 1802 to leave New-York for Waſhington. Theſe marks can only apply to Edward Livingſton, the preſent mayor of New-York; but the Clintonian Editor was afraid to name this gentleman, as he knew he would thereby forfeit the friendſhip of the ſmall party of republicans in the ſtate of New York who ſtill adhere to the Clinton intereſt.

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

A communication has appeared in this paper accuſing the Virginia Gazette of inſinuating, that the ſecretary of the navy is ſuſpected by the republicans, of having too great a partiality for federal principles. We did not imagine that the eyes of the [illegible] although we knew they were [illegible] the brighteſt or moſt luminous [illegible] ſo dim, as not to diſcover that the paragraph in the Virginia Gazette alluded to, was under the Waſhington head. It was extracted from the Gazette of the United States, and was founded upon ſome inſinuations thrown out by the Aurora. The charge, therefore, if diſtinguiſhed for falſehood and malignity, originated in the brains of the Pennſylvania organ. The candid editor of the Argus will therefore be pleaſed in his next paper, to correct this miſtake, and to add it to the catalogue of democratical diſcoveries.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Davis,

IT is the duty of every perſon who has a concern for character, to detect impoſture and intrigue when they are made uſe of as engines to propagate ſlander. A letter written by W. S. Pennington of Newark and inſerted in the ninth letter addreſſed to Mr. Burr by the Editors of the American Citizen, is a flagrant example of this artful cunning. The following is a copy of the letter addreſſed to Mr. Pennington by Denniſton and Cheetham, and the preface of Mr. Pennington's anſwer. It is the latter on which I mean to remark:

"*New-York, December 23d*, 1802.

"Dear Sir,

"By authority, which we cannot doubt, we have been informed that letters have been ſhewn to you, written by Mr. John Swartwout of this city, marſhal, and Mr. William P. Van Neſs, of the ſame place, addreſſed to Mr. Robert Williams, of Poughkeepſie, on the ſubject of the late Preſidential election. We intend, ſhortly, to re-touch the ſubject of Mr. Burr's negociation with Mr. Ogden, and as in doing ſo it may be neceſſary to notice thoſe letters, and to lay before the public, as far as has come to our knowledge, the ſubſtance of them, we beg you to favour us with your impreſſions of their contents.

"We are with unfeigned reſpect, ſir,

"Your moſt obd't ſervants,

"DENNISTON & CHEETHAM.

"*To William S. Pennington, Eſq.*

"*Newark, New Jerſey.*"

"*Newark, 27th Dec.* 1802.

"GENTLEMEN,

"It is a thing that has ever been very foreign from my expectations, that any thing which paſſed between Mr. Robert Williams and myſelf, on the ſubject to which you allude, would ever become a matter of public inveſtigation. In the ſummer of 1801, I mentioned, without any expectation of its being again noticed, ſome facts reſpecting it, to a gentleman of reſpectable ſtanding in your ſtate; and underſtand that it is through the medium of this gentleman that you have obtained your information. Since what hath paſſed is to be made public, it is certainly beſt that the tranſaction ſhould be ſtated with correctneſs. I ſhall therefore endeavor to do it with as much exactneſs as my memory will enable me to."

In the month of Auguſt laſt, I was informed by Mr Gold the partner of Mr. W. S. Pennington's brother, in the New-Ark Centinel, of the circumſtances which Mr. Pennington narrates in his letter to Denniſton and Cheetham; who moreover added that Mr. W. S. Pennington had acquainted Mr. Cheetham with them, and that they probably would ſoon be made public. I related this converſation immediately to ſome friends in New York, as Mr. Gold did not mention it to me as a matter of ſecrecy; and I now give it to the public, that they may judge of the degree of reliance that ought to be given to Mr. Pennington's aſſertions, after *pretending to ſay, that it had ever been very foreign from his expectations, that any thing which paſſed between Mr. Robert Williams and myſelf, would ever become a matter of public inveſtigation.* JOHN WOOD.

VARIETY.

The progreſs of the northern nations of Europe in the arts, and a happy population, is given upon ſafe documents, but their confederation proves that it was accompanied with moſt generous hopes of increating political and commercial advantages. Whatever explains their ſituation will be welcome to a commercial people. Georgi in his late deſcription of Ruſſia has not followed the ancient diviſion, but has divided it as we do the globe, exhibiting the temperate and other zone of this immenſe empire. According to him in the government of Moſcow from 1769 to 1775 may be reckoned 588,659 births, and only 336,904 deaths. The population of the city in ſummer at 200,000, but in winter, from the reſidence of the nobility, 300,000. From this account the increaſe of population is uniform in the northern nations.

From the laſt edition of Toze by Heinze the population of Denmark in Europe was given in 1796, at 2,444,355 perſons, which are formed according to the following table:

In Denmark,	872,500
In Norway	897,874
In Sleſwich and Holſtein	617,874
In Iceland	46,201
In the Iſles of Ferro	5,754
In Greenland	5,122

The births were as to the whole population as 1 to 32, and the deaths as 1 to 38. To judge of their religious inſtruction, we enquire for their religious eſtabliſhments, and we find 1800 paſtors employed under 6 biſhops. The Univerſity of Copenhagen is the moſt diſtinguiſhed, and the King's Library contains 250,000 volumes. In 1799, the whole revenue of the kingdom might be reckoned at 10,000,000 of crowns. Norway pays about one tenth of this ſum. The Ruſſians are forbidden to ſtudy in foreign countries, but this is not the caſe in Denmark, though all writings on political ſubjects are very cautiouſly examined.—Even in Sweden, when the king lately reſigned his office as director of the Univerſity and appointed a chancellor, he gave notice to the profeſſors of their ſtrict accountableneſs for the works read by the ſtudents, which are never to be againſt the eſtabliſhed church and the conſtitution of the ſtate.

In Norway, which is open to the ocean and bounds on Sweden, their principal wealth is from the fiſhery, and excluſively of the fiſh which paſs over land to Sweden, this article is reckoned at 200,000 crowns. Their mines are valuable. The gold mines do not as yet produce a great revenue. The ſilver and copper mines from 1623 to 1793 were reckoned to have yielded above 25,000,000 of crowns in value, and the Walloe ſalt from 1776 to 1793 above 17,000 crowns. Their whole population in 1800 was ſtated at 1,000,000, and their births to the living as 1 to 35, and deaths as one in 49. They have fewer births and fewer deaths than in Denmark proper. Iceland, above one hundred miles from Norway, employs in its fiſheries eighteen hundred ſmall boats, and is now ſaid to have 50,000 inhabitants. Its exports are valued at 220,000 crowns, more than half of which is for the article of fiſh. The whole revenue does not exceed 12,000 crowns, including the expences of government. They have not yet diſcovered coal mines, but they are found in the Ferro Iſles, which lay between them and Norway. The Ferro Iſlands which have 5,000 inhabitants have the ſame population as was found in Greenland in 1789.

Sweden has undoubtedly produced the greateſt men, and has had a diſtinguiſhed ſhare of fame, whether we conſider its military, political or literary character. Its contributions to aid natural hiſtory have been unrivalled. In Upſal Cathedrel is placed the Buſt of Linnæus. It is a block of Elſwedal Porphyry, in form of an altar, with ſteps of the brown Ocland ſtone, and it ſupports a medallion with the buſt of Linnæus with an inſcription to the Prince of Botaniſts 1798.

They are conveying into the North all the improvements of Europe. The king of Sweden to the academy of painting in Stockholm has added a ſchool for architecture and another for mechanics—There are public exhibitions and prizes given in the royal academy of muſic. An academy for architecture has been alſo eſtabliſhed at Berlin. From the Germans the northern nations have their principal aid. In muſic a complete edition of the celebrated compoſer, Hayon, is promiſed at Leiden, and Sonnerleithe of Vienna has promiſed a complete hiſtory of muſic.—Albrechtſberger will take the ancient, Mr. Hayon the inſtrumental, and Labieri the vocal part. The example of a poſt carriage has been given in Denmark from Copenhagen to Elſineur, and has been followed by another from Copenhagen to Corſoer, to the place where is the paſſage of the Great Belt. And another is expected from Copenhagen to Hamburgh. (*Salem Regiſter.*)

IMPORTANT.

TO THE EDITOR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans. dated Dec. 18, 1802.

"Being preſent this morning at the Intendant's office, when the original of the following Royal Order was tranſcribed, I ſeized the opportunity of procuring a copy, and have tranſlated it in a hurry, under the hope that it will be acceptable to you.

"The Miniſter of War has communicated to me the following—". In a letter of the 15th inſt. Don Pedro Cevallos, informs me as follows. Whereas his majeſty has ceded to the French Republic the colony or province of Louiſiana in all its preſent extent and AS IT WAS HELD BY THE FRENCH WHEN CEDED TO HIS MAJESTY, I adviſe you thereof, by his Royal Order, that you make the neceſſary arrangements for the delivery of it to the French Commiſſioner or Commiſſioners, who being duly authorized by the government, may preſent themſelves for the purpoſe. Which royal determination I have made known to the Captain General of Louiſiana, informing him at the ſame time, that it is his Majeſty's pleaſure with reſpect to the regiment of the place and the military that garriſon the province, that individuals who voluntarily wiſh to remain under his majeſty's dominion, ſhall, after delivering up the colony, proceed to the Havannah, where other poſts will be allotted them. Of this I adviſe you by royal order, that you may comply with that part of his royal determination which relates to you.

God preſerve you many years.

SOLER,

miniſter of foreign affairs.

To the Intendant of Louiſiana.

Madrid, July 30, 1802.

[We conceive the foregoing to be a very intereſting and important document, inaſmuch as it confirms the apprehenſion already expreſſed, of the retroceſſion of Louiſiana being accompanied by a condition alarming to our rights on the Miſſiſſippi, and in flagrant violation of our treaty with his Catholic majeſty. The province, as has been predicted, is to be given up to the French as the French gave it to Spain! Hence our future participation in the uſe of the Miſſiſſippi will depend on the generoſity or the juſtice of the firſt conſul, a tenure both precarious and humiliating. Good God! with theſe facts ſcreaming in the ears of our adminiſtration, will they have the tameneſs to perſiſt in an attempt to negociate!] Phil. Gaz.

[We with pleaſure give publicity to the following letter to one of the Editors, from a young gentleman of reſpectability, reſiding in Montgomery County, Maryland.]

Waſh. Fed.

Montgomery County, 16th Jan. 1803,

DEAR SIR,

When I had laſt the pleaſure of being in your company, you were doubtleſs led to believe from my remarks on political characters, that my ſentiments of thoſe had altered from what they formerly were.—The fact indeed is ſo; and tho' once the admirer of Mr. Jefferſon, I do not heſitate to declare, that I no longer regard him in that amiable and exalted point of view, in which I then delighted to behold him.—Yes Sir, I will confeſs to you that I was the advocate of Mr. Jefferſon. I was his advocate from honeſt motives: and I am now oppoſed to him but from a thorough conviction of his being wholly deſtitute of thoſe qualities which conſtitute the ſtateſmen, or form the virtuous man. In wiſhing for Mr. Jefferſon's election, as I had no views of a private nature to be gratified, ſo in abandoning him, I ſtand upon ſimilar ground with the party to which I now attach myſelf. I court not popularity. I ſeek for no ſtation in our ſtate or general governments. I am a Federaliſt, not becauſe the inhabitants of my county are federal; not becauſe I wiſh by this means to ingratiate myſelf in their affections. I am a Federaliſt from a firm conviction that the principles of the democratic party lead to anarchy and confuſion; and ultimately to the annihilation of government, morality and religion.

I am well aware of the difficulties, perhaps, dangers I ſhall have to encounter by this public declaration of my political creed. I anticipate the calumny and invective which will be levelled againſt me, *merely* for differing in opinion from thoſe who once hailed me as their Brother, but will now load me with their hate.—But of this I am very indifferent.—Neither the frowns of power, nor bickerings of new made politicians, ſhall deter me from a free and unreſtrained expreſſion of ſentiments, on thoſe political meaſures with which my intereſts are connected.

To ſcribblers, therefore, who may chuſe to cenſure me, becauſe I declare myſelf a Federaliſt, I ſhall not deem it neceſſary to reply. But to another claſs of my fellow-citizens to my friends among the Federaliſts, as likewiſe the Democrats, I feel it incumbent on me to aſſign (thro' the medium of your paper) the reaſons which have urged this change in my political creed: This I will ſhortly do, and in the interim your giving this letter an inſertion in the Waſhington Federaliſt, will greatly oblige,

Your humble ſervant.

CHS. H. W. WHARTON.

From a late London Paper.

SHERIFF's COURT.

UNCOMMON SUIT.

An inquiſition of damages was taken before the Sheriff, between parties whoſe names motives of delicacy forbid us to reveal. The plaintiff is a perſon not unknown to the literary world, and the defendant was a member of the laſt parliament. The action aroſe out of circumſtances preceding and ſubſequent to the election of the latter. The plaintiff was *employed by him* to write the paragraphs for the newſpapers, ſquibs, ſongs, &c.—In the diſcharge of his duty it appeared the plaintiff acquitted himſelf entirely to the ſatisfaction of the defendant and his committee. He wrote ſongs with ſuch ſtings at the end of every verſe, that the adverſe party could ſcarcely keep their tempers at hearing them chaunted before the huſtings. He ſuggeſted ideas for caricatures; raiſed and circulated ſuch ſtories of his patron's adverſary, and by the ludicrous exerciſe of his fancy placed him in ſo ridiculous a light, that he was even the laughing-ſtock of thoſe who from intereſted motives voted in his favor. While the election was proceeding, the defendant laviſhed his promiſes of remuneration with the volubility of a prime miniſter. The defendant ultimately obtained the victory, *diſbed the court candidate*, was chaired, received all the honors of a popular proceſſion, and gave a grand dinner, which was enlivened by the mirthful effuſions of the plaintiff's prolific muſe.—When the buſineſs was concluded, and the defendant had been ſhaken by the hand by the ſpeaker, the plaintiff naturally enough applied for that reward which he thought was his due. He demanded, for the whole of his trouble, including the compoſition of the ſpeeches which the defendant delivered from the huſtings at the cloſe of each day's poll, the ſum of 100l. This the defendant abſolutely refuſed to pay. He was contented, he ſaid, to make him a preſent of 20l. or ſo, but as to giving him 100l. the charge was extravagant. The plaintiff inſiſted upon the whole, and brought the preſent action to recover it. The trial afforded a good deal of mirth. The plaintiff produced letters of inſtruction from the defendant to him, in which that *enlightened* ſenator had made ſuch palpable miſtakes in the orthography of almoſt every word, that a ſchool boy of five years old would have been flogged for them. It appeared that the plaintiff had taken an uncommon deal of pains in promoting the election of his parliamentary hero, and afterwards furniſhed his brains with materials for an orator. He had compoſed his maiden ſpeech for him, the delivery of which in the Houſe of Commons was proved to have occupied an hour and ten minutes. In ſhort the plaintiff moſt ſatisfactorily made out his caſe; and the jury, without any heſitation, gave him a verdict for the full amount of his demand.

*** Propoſals have recently been iſſued by *John D. Burk*, of Peterſburg, for publiſhing "*An Hiſtory of the Commonwealth of Virginia, from its firſt ſettlement to the preſent day.*" A ſubſcription paper is lodged at this office, to which thoſe deſirous of patronizing the work may affix their ſignatures. No money will be required until the delivery of the firſt volume.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber, intending to remove from this ſtate, requeſts thoſe having demands againſt him to call for payment. Thoſe indebted to him will ſee the neceſſity of making immediate payment.

ASHER MARX.

Manchester, Feb. 1ſt, 1803.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT all perſons having claims againſt the late Mr. William Booker, in his life time, or his eſtate ſince his death, are earneſtly requeſted to have them properly authenticated and made known to the adminiſtrator, without loſs of time; and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are ſolicited to come forward to ſettle and pay their reſpective debts.

S. JONES, *Adminiſtrator of* William Booker, dec'd.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803. 3t

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the 10th day of this preſent month (February,) at the Union Tavern, in this City, I ſhall proceed to ſell, by public auction, upon ſix months credit, for bond and approved ſecurity, all the unincumbered

Perſonal Eſtate

of Mr. Wm. Booker, dec'd.

CONSISTING of ſome very good Feather Beds and Furniture, with a variety of other good and uſeful Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, ſeveral good Cows, one Horſe, ſome Timbers for building, &c. &c. and for all ſums, for purchaſers under five dollars, Caſh will be required.

S. JONES, *Adminiſtrator of* William Booker, Dec'd.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803.

THE Subſcribers appointed to carry into effect an act entitled "an act to incorporate a company in the Borough of Norfolk, for Marine Inſurance, and other purpoſes," hereby give notice that Books will be opened at the Exchange Coffee-Houſe, on Friday the 18th day of February, for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions.

Thos. Newton,	Wm. Pennock,
Richard E. Lee,	The. Armiſtead,
Moſes Myers,	John Granberry.
Richard Blow,	

Norfolk, January 27, 1803.

David Roſs, *Plaintiff*, AGAINST George Payne, *Defendant.* } In the high court of Chancery, Richmond diſtrict.

IN obedience to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, Richmond diſtrict, pronounced on the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and two, in the ſaid cauſe: We, the ſurviving truſtees and commiſſioners will expoſe at public auction, for ready money, at Col. George Payne's Tavern, in Goochland county, on Wedneſday the twenty-third day of February next,

Thirty-four Slaves,

conveyed by the defendant to the plaintiff, or ſo many of them as ſhall be ſufficient to raiſe the ſum of three hundred and ten pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and eight pence half penny, with intereſt thereupon at the rate of five per centum per annum from the ſecond day of January, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, with the coſts of the ſuit and all the neceſſary expences in carrying the ſaid decree into execution.

The ſlaves are ſaid to be very valuable, and the ſale will be continued day by day until a ſufficient ſum is raiſed to ſatisfy the decree. Our duty requires that the money be paid at the ſpot and time of ſale. Purchaſers will therefore come prepared.

Tho. T. Bates.
John Shelton.

Goochland County, Jan. 24, 1803. } 3w.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnerſhip of

S. & S. Myers,

WILL, by mutual conſent, be diſſolved on the 1ſt March next, and as they are deſirous of making a cloſe of their concerns as ſoon thereafter as poſſible, they offer for ſale the following property:

A three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, covered with tile, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, oppoſite the Union Tavern, at preſent occupied by them as a ſtore and dwelling.—

ALSO,

A LOT on the Main-ſtreet in the town of Manchester, upon which is a ſtore and kitchen; in the occupancy of Mr. John McLeod, who will ſhew the premiſes to any perſon inclined to purchaſe.

They likewiſe offer on reaſonable terms for Caſh or approved Notes, the remainder of their

STOCK OF GOODS, viz:

Antigua Rum.	Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Brown Sugar.	Fooſcap and Poſt Paper.
Green Coffee.	Scotch Snuff.
German Steel.	Pepper.
Glaſs Tumblers, in ſmall boxes.	Caſtile Soap.
Flemiſh Sheeting.	

And an aſſortment of

Dutch Boiling Cloths.

Samuel Myers.
Samſon M. Myers.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. tf.

United States of America, fifth Circuit Virginia District, November 22d, 1802.

Walter Overton, Plaintiff,
Against
Robert Honeyman, William Duval, Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dadney Overton, William Overton, Sally or Sarah Overton, Defendants,

In Chancery.

THE defendants Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dadney Overton, William Overton and Sally or Sarah Overton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

At a court held for Cumberland County, on Monday the 25th day of October, 1802.

Christina Meredith, complainant,
Against
John Clarke, and William Clarke, administrator, &c. of William Clarke, dec'd. defendants,

In chancery.

THE defendant, John Clarke, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant, by her counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant, John Clarke, do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A copy—Teste,

Wade N. Woodson, D. C. C. C.

At a Court held for New Kent, the 9th day of Dec. 1802.

John M'Dowall and John M'Cunn, surviving partners of M'Dowall, Sterling, and company, Compts.
Against
Abigal Osborne, Mary Hopkins, Wm. Hopkins, Abigal Hopkins, Patty Hopkins, Nancy Hopkins, Herbert Hopkins, and Armistead Hopkins, children and heirs of Walter Hopkins, deceased, and Edmund Littlepage, Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendant, William Hopkins, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: on motion of the complainants, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here, on the second Thursday in May next, and answer the complainants' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of this county, on some court day. A copy—Teste,

[8t] W. B. CLAYTON, C. C.

In Hanover County Court, November 1st, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalum Thomas, Pl'ts.
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, Def'ts.

In Chancery.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first five to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants repectively, having first given three weeks notice of the time, place and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, 12aw3w.p
THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

BEING desirous to settle my transactions as executor of Bennett Browne, Esq. deceased, pursuant to a decree of the court of Essex county, who have appointed commissioners for that purpose, all persons having claims against the estate of the said Browne, are requested to make them known by the 1st of April next, as this notice will be plead in bar of any introduced after that period.

James Govan.

Hanover county, Jan. 8, 1803. 04aw4w.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 500 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 1awtf

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas E. Pleasants*, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late of the county of Louisa, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 4th and on Thursday the 17th days of February next, and on Friday the 11th day of March ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803.

Lunenburg County, November Court, 1802.

John Bowman, William French, Andrew Buchanan, George Buchanan, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, and John M'Kie, surviving partners of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, George Crawford, Wm. French, Andrew Buchanan, Geo: Buchanan, Thos. Hopkirk, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, John M'Kie, and Andrew Johnston, late merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, & Co. Compts.
Against
William Dowling, and Abraham Maury, Ex'rs. of Abraham Maury, sen. dec. Defts.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendants, neither of them, having entered their appearance, according to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the complainants, by their attorney, *It is ordered*, that they do appear here on the second Thursday in March next, it being court day, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A-Copy

Teste,
John Taylor, D. C.

The thorough-bred Horse

Northumberland,

FULL 15 hands and an half inch high, now rising eight years old, and in high perfection, will stand the ensuing season (which will commence on the 1st day of March) at my stable in the lower end of Northumberland county, to cover mares at the very low price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, SIX the single leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a mare's being in foal, with a HALF A DOLLAR to the groom in either case—the insurance money to be sent with the mare; if she should not prove in foal, the money will be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse. Notes of hand, for the season, will be expected with the mares, payable the first day of September; which may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the last day of July, when the season will expire.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a remarkable sure foal-getter, and his colts are inferior to none. Good pasturage *gratis*, and corn at the Norfolk market price, will be furnished, in what quantities gentlemen may direct, for which the money will be expected when the mares are taken away. The strictest attention will be paid to mares, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind.

JAS. BALL.

PEDIGREE.

NORTHUMBERLAND was got by the celebrated running horse Bell-Air, bred by me; his dam by Wild-Air, grandam by Shakespeare, out of the imported mare Lady Northumberland, the dam of Mr. Butler's famous Camilla.

(Signed) J. TAYLOE.

NORTHUMBERLAND's racing qualities may be easily known by adverting to Mr. Taylor's certificates, (not inserted here) who run him at Richmond and Petersburg, where he was nearly distancing (the second heat) Maria, who run with so much success to the Southward.

J. BALL.

Ditchley, January 2, 1803. 8t§

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. 1f

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony*, BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

N. B. Will be sold, on Friday the 4th of February next, at Messrs. Taylor and Brown's Vendue Office, a variety of articles, viz: Candle-Sticks, Curry Combs, Tea Canisters, Pain Irons, Firmers, Gouges, Saws, Files, Brass Ware, Japand Ware, Ivory Combs, &c. &c. the property of Joseph Anthony, bankrupt.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Calicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

The public are respectfully notified, that the

UNION TAVERN

AND

COFFEE-HOUSE,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. William Booker, is still continued by Mrs. Booker, who would take to board, 15 or 20 gentlemen; and she begs leave to assure those who may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to afford them satisfaction; and as she still has the use of the same roomy and convenient STABLE, lately attached to this house, and has provided an attentive ostler, she hopes to receive that patronage, to which her exertions and accommodation shall be entitled.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1803. tf

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Cawen's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are, in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 319 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Rockocktan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3081 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, Nos. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.